

UNIT 9

Science & Scientists

Vocabulary:

achieve	يُحقق	cancer	السرطان
cure	علاج / يعالج	diabetes	مرض السكري
gradually	بالتدريج	result	نتيجة
specialise	يتخصص	theory	نظرية
amount	كمية / مبلغ (من المال)	invisible	غير مرئي
release	يُطلق / إطلاق	gain	يكتسب / يزداد
regularly	بانتظام	process (n)	عملية
appreciate	يُقدّر	research scientist	عالم أبحاث
serious illness	مرض خطير	battery	بطارية
anthropologist	عالم يدرس علم الإنسان	archaeologist	عالم آثار
biologist	عالم أحياء	chemist	عالم كيمياء / صيدلي
geographer	عالم جغرافيا	geologist	عالم جيولوجيا
zoologist	عالم في علم الحيوان	psychologist	عالم نفس
geneticist	عالم وراثة	biochemist	عالم كيمياء حيوية
environmental scientist	عالم بيئي	space scientist	عالم فضاء
nuclear scientist	عالم نووي	physicist	عالم فيزياء
specialist	متخصص / أخصائي	medical laboratory	معمل طبي
breakthrough	تقدم مفاجئ / انجاز هائل	oceanographer	عالم في دراسة المحيطات
dissect	يُشرح	dissection	تشریح
ambitions	طموحات	gradual	تدريجي
diabetic	مصاب بالسكر	theoretically	من الناحية النظرية / نظرياً
a series of events	سلسلة أحداث	happen naturally	تحدث بشكل طبيعي
alternatives	بدائل	rainbow	قوس قزح
record details	يسجل التفاصيل	mention	يذكر
theory of general relativity	نظرية النسبية العامة	continental drift	الجرف القاري (الحركة البطيئة للقارات)
the earth's crust	قشرة الأرض	penicillin	البنسلين
antibiotic	مضاد حيوي	aids	مرض الايدز
Alzheimer's disease	مرض آلزهايمر	terminal diseases	أمراض مميتة

venom	سم	genetic information	معلومات وراثية
generations	أجيال	blood circulation	الدورة الدموية
the solar system	النظام الشمسي	combine	يمزج / يخلط
nutritional value	قيمة غذائية	disease-free crops	محاصيل خالية من الأمراض
Signal (v. n.)	إشارة/يرسل إشارة	existing diseases	الأمراض الموجودة
feed the population	يطعم السكان	safe energy	طاقة آمنة
food scientist	عالم أغذية	overcome	يتغلب علي
gain weight	يزداد في الوزن	chemical energy	طاقة كيميائية
scientific discovery	اكتشاف علمي	fame	الشهرة
postpone	يؤجل	dry/dried/dried	يجفف
extra weight	وزن زائد	epidemic	وباء
hospitable	كريم الضيافة	pot	إناء من الفخار أو البلاستيك لزراعة النبات

Words and their antonyms:

regular	منتظم	irregular	غير منتظم
exact	دقيق	inexact	غير دقيق
succeed	ينجح	fail	يفشل
visible	مرئي	invisible	غير مرئي
curable	يمكن علاجه	incurable	لا يمكن علاجه
grateful	شاكر / ممتن	ungrateful	غير ممتن / جاحد
humid	رطب	arid	جاف
accurate	دقيق	inaccurate	غير دقيق
advance	يتقدم	retreat	يقهقر / يتراجع
tasty	لذيذ الطعم	tasteless	بلا طعم
gradually	بالتدريج	suddenly	فجأة
theoretical	نظري	practical	عملي
bitter	مرير	sweet	حلو
doubtful	متشكك	certain	متأكد

Prepositions & Expressions:

research the causes of	يبحث في أسباب ...	get together	يتقابل
find a cure for	يجد علاجاً لـ	at regular times	في أوقات منتظمة
life on other planets	الحياة علي الكواكب الأخرى	be passed down through	تنتقل من خلال
keep up with	يساير / يجاري / يواكب	test the theory with experiments	يختبر النظرية عن طريق التجارب
make their own food	تصنع طعامها بنفسها	an article about	مقالة عن
result in	يؤدي إلي	result from	ينتج من
an explanation for	تفسير لـ	be careful about	حريص بشأن
compare results with	يقارن النتائج مع	specialize in	يتخصص في
become interested in	يصبح مهتما بـ	remove something from	يزيل شيء من
change..from...into...	يتغير من..إلي..	be released into the air	تنطلق في الهواء
invisible to	غير مرئي لـ	In the process of	بدأ في تنفيذ عمل ولم ينته بعد
In theory	نظرياً/من الناحية النظرية	all in all = on the whole	اجملاً/بصفة عامة
get their children to	يقنعوا اطفالهم بأن...	do damage to	يسبب اضرارا لـ
certain of	متأكد من	close to	بالقرب من
complain about	يشكو من	in particular	علي وجه الخصوص

Irregular Verbs:

get/got/got	يحصل علي	hang/hanged/hanged	يشنق
give/gave/given	يعطي	have/had/had	يمتلك
go/went/gone	يذهب	hear/heard/heard	يسمع
grind/ground/ground	يطحن	hide/hid/hidden	يختبئ
hang/hung/hung	يعلق	hit/hit/hit	يضرب

Derivatives:

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
water	يروي	water	ماء	watery	مائي / مشبع بالماء
dry	يجفف	dryness	الجفاف	dried	جاف
release	يطلق	release	انطلاق	released	منطلق

install	تركيب	installed	تم تركيبه
experiment	تجربة	experimental	تجريبي
Link	رابط/صلة		
Process	عملية	processed	مُعالج
regret	الندم / الأسف	regrettable	يؤسف له
		regretful	شاعر بالندم
prove	إثبات / برهان / دليل	proven	مُبرهن
achieve	تحقيق / انجاز	achievable	يمكن تحقيقه
Gain	مكسب		
Signal	اشارة		
Remove	إزالة	Removable	قابل للإزالة
	عدم القدرة علي الرؤية	Invisible	غير مرئي
Release	اطلاق	Released	منبعث/متحرر
Cause	سبب	causative	سببي

Collocations and Vocab for Translation

carry out / do / perform experiments	يُجري تجربة	catch a disease	يصاب بمرض
make a discovery	يُحقق اكتشاف	spread diseases	ينشر الأمراض
medical care	الرعاية الطبية	health care	الرعاية الصحية
do revision	يقوم بالمراجعة	develop a theory	يُطور نظرية
ever-growing	آخذة في الازدياد	raise awareness about	يزيد الوعي بـ
environmental awareness	الوعي البيئي	intensive care	الرعاية المركزة
serious complications	مضاعفات خطيرة	potential threat	تهديد محتمل
technological progress	التقدم التكنولوجي	at regular intervals	علي فترات منتظمة
crucial factor	عامل حاسم	scientific breakthrough	انجاز علمي هائل
do an experiment	يقوم بتجربة	all the time	طوال الوقت
get a headache	يصاب بصاع	for that reason	لهذا السبب

Definitions:

cause	a person, event or thing that makes something happen
cancer	a serious disease in which cells in someone's body grow in a way that is not normal
illness	A disease of the body or mind
install	Put a piece of equipment somewhere so that it is ready to use
link	A connection between two or more events, people or ideas.
mast	A tall pole often used for sending radio waves
signal	light or sound waves that carry information to a radio, television, etc.
invisible	impossible to see
release (v)	let go; stop holding something
gain (v)	to increase in something
process (n)	a series of events or changes that happen naturally

The Listening Text:

Narrator:

Most people love their mobile phone, but some people are worried about the effect that mobile phone **signals** might have on our health. These signals are sent to and from our mobile phones and mobile devices all the time. Scientists think that the signals are too weak to **do** any **damage to** our health. However, mobile phones have not been around long enough for scientists to be **certain of** this. For that reason, parents of children with mobile phones should **get their children to** limit the amount of time they spend using them. They should also get them to turn off their mobile phones when they go to sleep, or to put them in a different room.

Although mobile phone signals are weak, the signals sent from mobile phone **masts** are much stronger. Some people who live near mobile phone masts, **in particular, worry about** what the radio waves might do to them. These waves are very powerful and can travel for many kilometres. They can pass through buildings, so they can easily pass through our bodies too. Many people who live **close to** masts have **complained about** feeling tired, getting headaches and even getting forms of **cancer**. But is there really a link between illnesses and radio waves?

It seems that there is no proof that radio waves make people ill. In 2014, scientists **did** an **experiment** in England. They had ten students move into a house with a mobile phone mast in the garden. They had the mobile phone mast turned on ten days after the students moved in. However, the students thought that the mast was on all the time and they told the scientists that they felt ill.

The result of the experiment seems to show that the **cause** of **illnesses** might be worrying about the effects of phone masts, rather than the radio waves themselves.

However, to be safe, scientists believe that we should have mobile phone masts **installed** in high or remote areas wherever possible. It's probably a good idea for people who live close to mobile phone masts to get their health checked **frequently**, too.

Follow this advice and you will be able to **get things done** on your mobile phone without worrying about your health.

Read the following passage carefully:

Food from the air

Everyone has seen plants growing, but have you ever thought where they get their food? In 1652, a European scientist called Van Helmot asked this question. Before this time, it had always been thought that plants must get their food from soil. However, Van Helmot decided to test the theory with experiments.

First, he dried some soil, put it into a pot and weighed it. After a small tree had been weighed, it was planted in a pot and rain water was added. Then, he had the tree watered regularly with rain water.

After five years, the tree was removed from the pot and weighed again. He found that the tree had gained a huge amount of weight. When he got the soil weighed, however, **it** was almost exactly the same weight as it had been five years earlier. Van Helmot thought this was strange, but decided that the extra weight of the tree must have come from the water. He did not realise that the tree was being fed by another invisible food.

We now know that plants and trees make their own food. Their leaves are like factories that produce everything they need, so that plants can change the energy from the sun into chemical energy. During this process, oxygen and sugar are produced. The oxygen is released back into the air, and the sugar is used by the plant as food.

Choose the correct answer:

1-It had always been thought that plants got their food from (sunshine – soil – rainwater – air).

2-Van Helmot decided to do his experiments to (prove that what most people thought was right – show that what most people thought was wrong – check people's ideas – prove that other scientists' ideas were wrong).

3-The tree was different after the experiment as it (weighed more – had fewer leaves – weighed less – ate more).

4-After his experiment, Van Helmot thought the tree's extra weight had come from (the soil – water – light from the sun – oxygen in the air).

5-(Oxygen – Soil – Water – Sugar) is produced by a plant's leaves.

6- Scientists usually test their theories with (extracts – experiments – experiences – expenses).

Answer the following questions:

7-What did Van Helmot want to find out by doing his experiments?

8-What does the underlined word "it" refer to?

9-Why do you think trees are important?

10-Find words in the passage which mean:

a) unusual and unexpected, or difficult to understand

b) to understand a situation

Language Notes

🏠 Rise / rose / risen (I) لا يليها مفعول

= (go up, increase يزداد , stand up ينهض / يقف , get out of bed يستيقظ)

- Oil prices are **rising** all the time. يزداد
- Smoke **rose** from the chimney. يتصاعد
- The sun **rises** at around 6 a.m. تشرق

🏠 rise (n.) (زيادة في الأجور / ارتفاع (increase / increase in wages

- There was a sudden **rise** in temperature yesterday. ارتفاع
- He got a 10% **rise** last year. زيادة في الأجر

🏠 Raise / raised/ raised (T) يليها مفعول

- **Raise** your hand if you know the answer. يرفع
- The government does its best to **raise** the standard of living. يرفع مستوى المعيشة
- The concert **raised** a lot of money for cancer research. يجمع
- **Raise** your voice ارفع صوتك
- **raise** hopes/ fears/ suspicions يثير الخوف/الشك ...
- **Raise** a subject / question / point يطرح للمناقشة موضوع أو نقطة أو يثير تساؤل

🏠 Arise / arose / arisen (بدون مفعول) = begin to happen يظهر / يحدث

- A lot of problems usually **arise** at work.

🏠 Arouse/aroused/ (يليه مفعول) يوقظ / يثير (للمشاعر والأحاسيس)

- Her behavior **aroused** the suspicions يثير شكوك of the police.

◆ Like = similar to / in the same way as

- He eats **like** a horse.
- He is **like** a son to me.

◆ لاحظ استخدام like مع الأفعال الآتية: seem / sound / look / feel / taste

- The garden **looks like** a jungle. ● At last he **felt like** a real soldier. ● It **seems like** a good idea.

◆ Like = for example

- Things **like** glass, paper, and plastic can all be recycled.

◆ **As** + job

- He works **as** a doctor.

◆ **Such as** = for example

- Things **such as** glass, paper, and plastic can all be recycled.

◆ **As = because**

- He didn't come to school **as** he was ill.

◆ **As = while / when**

- I saw Peter **as** I was getting off the bus.

◆ **As = though / although**

- Hard **as** he studied, he failed the test.

◆ **As for + someone / something** بالنسبة لـ

- I am good at English. **As for my brother**, he is good at geography..

♦ **As of / as from = starting from** (بداية من (وقت معين))

- **As from today**, you are in charge of the office.

◆ تستخدم in/un/im/il/ir/dis/non لنفي وعكس الكلمات

مع ملاحظة أن الصفات التي تبدأ أصلاً بـ -in تنفي باستخدام -un- والصفات التي تبدأ بـ p/m تنفي باستخدام -im-

In-	Invisible / intolerant غير متسامح / informal / incredible لا يُصدق / incurable غير دقيق / indirect / indispensable لا غني نه / inorganic / inaccurate لا يُنصح به / inadvisable
Un-	Uninfected غير مصاب بعدوي / uninjured غير مصاب / unintelligent / unimportant / unusual / unhappy / unidentified غير مسكون / uninhabited لم يتم التعرف عليه
Im-	Impossible / impolite / impatient / impure غير ملائم / improper غير نقي / impartial غير متحيز / immortal خالد / imprecise غير دقيق / immobile متحرك
Il-	Illegal / illegible غير مقروء / illegitimate غير شرعي / illogical غير منطقي
Ir-	Irrational لا يمكن عقلاني / irregular / irresponsible / irreparable لا يمكن إصلاحه / irreplaceable لا يُقاوم / irresistible لا يمكن استبداله
Dis-	Disable / disadvantage / disappear / disagree / dislike / discourage / disobey / disrespect / dissimilar يتجاهل / disregard غير مشابه
Non-	Non-fiction / non-nuclear / non-smoker / non-verbal غير لفظي / non-addictive غير مسبب للإدمان

Words often confused:

♦ لاحظ استخدام الكلمات الآتية:

♦ mast عمود الاشارات

♦ stick عصا

♦ tower برج

♦ pole سارية

• A mast is used to send radio waves.

• A stick is used to help you walk.

• You could walk up a tower to get a good view.

• You can put a flag on a pole.

🏰 factor عامل (جمعها عوامل)

🏰 factory مصنع

• The weather could be a crucial **factor** عامل حاسم in tomorrow's game.

• There is a car **factory** in our town.

🏰 tasty = delicious لذيذ الطعم

🏰 tasteful يُنم عن الذوق الرفيع

🏰 testy = irritable عصبي / سريع الغضب

🏰 tasteless بلا طعم أو مذاق / تنم عن ذوق سيء

• The meal was very **tasty**.

• She bought **tasteful** furniture.

• He is a **testy** person.

🏰 pricey = expensive غالي الثمن

🏰 priceless = of very great value لا يُقدَّر بثمن

• The clothes are beautiful but very **pricey**.

• A **priceless** collection of paintings was stolen from the museum.

♦ Regrettable (شيء) يؤسف له

• His behaviour at the party was very **regrettable**.

♦ Regretful شاعر بالندم

• He was **regretful** when he had to leave his old house.

♦ series سلسلة (أحداث / كتب / أفلام / اجتماعات)

♦ serious جاد / خطير

• They will hold a **series of meetings** over the next few weeks.

• The government is trying to solve the **serious** problem of unemployment.

Exercises on Vocabulary and Language Notes:

Choose the correct answer:

1. At school, students learn many subjects, but when they get to university, they usually (realize – economize – specialize – symbolize).
2. Scientists often do experiments to prove a particular (theory – habit – custom – tradition).
3. There are some sports where it is good to (earn – win – defeat – gain) weight, rather than lose it.
4. Farmers water their crops (regularly – bitterly – disorderly – formerly) to make sure they grow well.

5. The little boy who was hiding behind the door thought he was (divisible – edible – legible – invisible), but you could just see the top of his head.
6. Leaves falling from trees in the autumn is a completely natural (excess – business – process – pretence).
7. His greatest (agreement – arrangement – achievement – discouragement) was becoming the captain of the national team when he was 16.
8. (Artistically – Atomically – Theoretical – In theory), anyone can travel to the moon.
9. A/An (operation – experiment – process – illness) is a series of events or changes that happen naturally.
10. (Fever – Paralysis – Flu – Cancer) is a serious disease in which cells in someone's body grow in a way that is not normal.
11. Something which is (compatible – invisible – audible – flexible) is impossible to see.
12. A/An (cause – reason – result – explanation) is something that happens or exists because of something else.
13. To (please – decrease – increase – release) means to stop holding something.
14. The balloon (raised – aroused – rose – arose) gently in the air.
15. Her parents died when she was a baby and she was (rose – aroused – arose – raised) by her grandparents.
16. (As – Like – So – If) it was getting late, I decided to book into a hotel.
17. (Gradually – Mathematically – Electrically – Archaeologically), she realized that he wasn't telling her the truth.
18. I enjoy working in general medicine, but I hope to be able to (characterize – destabilize – specialize – familiarize) in the future.
19. His broken leg is the direct (result – series – process – sequence) of his own carelessness.
20. They suspected that she had killed him but they could never actually (improve – deprive – prune – prove) that it was her.
21. She was arrested for shoplifting but was (released – based – chased – cheated) on bail. بكفالة
22. The scientist decided to test the theory with (expeditions – expenses – experiences – experiments).
23. How much do you (weigh – weight – weightless – weighing)?
24. (As – The same – Like – Likely) most people, he thought that plants get their food from soil.
25. These trees grow well in a sandy (sail – cell – soil – soul).
26. He planted a small tree in a (paint – pot – bail – part).
27. His height was the (like – unlike – likely – same) as it had been five years earlier.
28. Using a telescope, Galileo discovered stars that were (feasible – invisible – divisible – indivisible) to the naked eye. العين المجردة
29. Ageing الشيخوخة is the natural (operation – recess – process – experience) of getting old.

30. Carbon stored in trees is (released - pleased - pressured - treasured) as carbon dioxide.
31. The heavy rain has (resulted - caused - reasoned - done) floods in many parts of the country.
32. The tooth was (removed - located - founded - proved) under local anaesthetic. مخدر موضعي.
33. Most of the food we buy is (passed - pressed - processed - confessed) in some way.
34. Hundreds of lives could be saved if the (installation - illumination - indication - inflation) of alarms أجهزة انذار was more widespread.
35. She (signed - signalled - resigned - designed) to the bus driver to stop.
36. He (earned - gained - won - escaped) valuable experience while working on the project.
37. An accident at the power station could result in the (lease - please - release - ease) of large amounts of radiation.
38. Police suspect there may be a (link - blink - pink - shrink) between the two murders.
39. The national economic crisis أزمة اقتصادية led to the (interval - herbal - verbal - removal) of many of the subsidies on foodstuffs. الدعم على السلع الغذائية.
40. These bacteria are (inadvisable - inaudible - inedible - invisible) unless viewed with a microscope.
41. Most scientists agree that human activity is the (reason - cause - impression - result) of global warming.
42. Our English teacher wants us to form a (lack - blink - link - stick) between our school and a school in England.
43. It is sometimes difficult to get a telephone (signal - symbol - sign - signature) in remote parts المناطق النائية of the country.
44. Diabetes is a/an (access - badness - illness - deafness) which affects a lot of people.
45. Hala's grandmother is very ill. She has (temper - cancer - anger - danger).
46. They put a new telephone (mast - blast - beast - cast) on the roof of the building.
47. My mother bought a new washing machine and my uncle is going to (destroy - damage - install - rebuild) it this evening.
48. Bad traffic is (resulting - causing - reasoning - making) a lot of people to be late for work today.
49. She looks (well - happy - ill - still). I think she should see a doctor.
50. Look at the lights on that road. Are they (signaling - signing - directing - waving) to us?
51. The teacher asked the technician to (blank - brink - frank - link) all the computers in the classroom.
52. We bought a new programme for our computer and the (restoration - installation - appreciation - distillation) has been successful.
53. The car should not be parked there, so the police will have it (sold - bought - removed - stolen).
54. You can see some air pollution, but a lot of it is (revisable - invisible - readable - indispensable).
55. Children grow fast and (gain - earn - win - achieve) a lot of weight in their teenage years.
56. It is not usually possible to (rely - release - replace - repair) zoo animals into the wild because they would not know how to survive.

57. It was a long and difficult (hostess – stress – recess – process) to build the bridge, but cars can use it now.
58. I wrote a letter to my friend so the language was very (formal – annual – informal – artificial).
59. He fell off his bike, but fortunately he was (uninjured – uninfected – uninterested – unintended).
60. This timetable is very old and the information is (uninhabited – uninstalled – inaccurate – incapable).
61. It is (improbable – impolite – impatient – impossible) to eat with your mouth open.
62. The primary school children were very noisy and the teacher started to be (impatient – impolite – improper – imprecise).
63. A tour guide cannot be (intolerant – intelligent – independent – intentional) because he or she meets so many different people from so many different countries.
64. Are you looking for anything in (purpose – particularly – particular – circular)?
65. Residents are angry about a proposal to install a giant mobile phone (last – cast – past – mast) near their homes.

Grammar

Causative: Have & Get

♣ هذا التركيب يعنى أن شخصا آخر غير الفاعل هو الذى قام بالفعل:

♣ فى المعلوم:

Have + object + inf.
Get + object + to + inf.

♣ لاحظ استخدام have فى نفس زمن الجملة :

- The teacher **had** us **do** some extra work today.
- Please **get** Yasser **to help** you.
- I **had** the mechanic **repair** my car.
- I **got** the mechanic **to repair** my car.

♣ فى المجهول:

Have/Get + something + PP

Verb "to have" in different tenses:

Present simple	have/has
Present cont.	am having/is having/are having
Present perfect	have had / has had
Past simple	had
Past cont.	was having / were having
Past perfect	had had
Future simple	will have / shall have
Modals	Can / may / should / must / be going to + have

- Did you **paint** the house yourself? - No, I **had** it **painted**.
- Is she **typing** the report herself? - No, she's **having** it **typed**.

- Someone **had cleaned** the floor for me.
◆ I **had had** the floor **cleaned**.
- Someone **mended** her bike the other day.
◆ She **had** her bike **mended** (by someone) the other day.
- Someone **will fix** the phone for me.
◆ I **will have** the phone **fixed**.

♣ ويمكن أن نذكر الشخص الذي قام بالحدث مسبقاً بكلمة **:by**

- The photographer is **going to develop** the film for them.
They **are going to have** the film **developed** (by the photographer).

♣ ويمكن استخدام **get** بنفس الطريقة التي استخدمنا بها **:have**

- The barber **is going to cut** my hair.
I **am going to get** my hair **cut** (by the barber).
- Someone **is decorating** her house.
She **is getting** her house **decorated**.

Reflexive Pronouns

♣ الضمائر المنعكسة هي:

Singular مفرد :	myself	yourself	herself	himself	itself
Plural جمع :	ourselves	yourselves	themselves		

♣ يستخدم الضمير المنعكس عندما يكون المفعول و الفاعل واحد:

♣ He hurt himself. ♣ He bought himself a new shirt.

♣ She looked at herself in the mirror.

♣ Hala cut herself when she was peeling يقشر the potatoes.

♣ I don't want you to pay for me. I'll pay for myself.

♣ يستخدم الضمير المنعكس للتأكيد ويأتي إما بعد الفاعل أو بعد المفعول:

♣ I myself did the job. / I did the job myself.

♣ 'Who mended your bike?' 'Nobody. I repaired it myself.'

♣ I am not going to do your homework. You'll have to do it yourself.

♣ يستخدم الضمير المنعكس بعد by بمعنى "بمفرده" أو "بدون مساعدة":

by myself = on my own = alone / without any help

♣ I went to the cinema on my own. = alone = by myself

♣ Did you paint that picture on your own? = without any help = by yourself.

♣ لا تستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة بعد حروف الجر الخاصة بالموقع أو المكان أو الاتجاه:

♣ She put her bag next to her. ♣ The car was coming fast towards him.

♣ She took her dog with her.

♣ يمكن أن نستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة بعد حروف الجر مثل after / for / on وغيرها

♣ The children are old enough to look after themselves.

♣ Try to depend on yourself.

♣ يُستخدم الضمير المنعكس oneself ليشير الى الضمير one بمعنى المرء أو الإنسان:

♣ Talking to oneself is the first sign of madness.

♣ لاحظ الفرق بين : Of his own & On his own

on his own = alone / without help

♣ My aunt lives on her own.

♣ Don't help him. Let him do it on his own.

تدل علي الملكية Of his own = belonging to him and to no one else

- ♣ I'd like to have a car of my own. ♣ He's got no ideas of his own.

♣ Idioms with reflexive pronouns: تعبيرات معينة تستخدم فيها الضمائر المنعكسة

- ♣ Enjoy yourself = have a good time
- ♣ Help yourself = take what you want
- ♣ Make yourself at home. = behave freely as if it were your own home
- ♣ He made a name for himself. = He became famous أصبح مشهورا
- ♣ Take care of yourself
- ♣ Behave yourself = be polite /behave well كن مهذبا

Passive questions

♣ نحول الجملة إلى passive ثم إلى صيغة سؤال

- ♣ Did the storm **damage** the crops?
- The storm **damaged** the crops.
- The crops **were damaged** by the storm.
- **Were** the crops **damaged** by the storm?

♣ نحول السؤال إلى جملة

♣ أو نتبع القواعد الآتية:

♣ إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بـ do / does

♦ am/is/are + obj. + PP. + by + الفاعل

- ♣ Does this company **employ** many people?
- Are many people **employed** by this company?

♣ إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بـ did

♦ Was/Were + obj. + PP.

- ♣ Did they **attack** the enemy?
- ♣ Where did she **keep** the books?
- Was the enemy **attacked**?
- Where were the books **kept**?

◆ Present Continuous: فى حالة المضارع المستمر
Am / Is / Are + obj. + being + PP.

- ♣ Are they interviewing the applicants?
- Are the applicants being interviewed?
- ♣ Why are they carrying out this project?
- Why is this project being carried out?

◆ Past Continuous: فى حالة الماضى المستمر
Was / Were + obj. + being + PP.

- Was she mending the bike? Was the bike being mended?

◆ Present Perfect فى حالة المضارع التام
Have/Has + obj. + been + PP.

- ♣ Has she washed the dishes?
- Have the dishes been washed?

◆ Past Perfect: فى حالة الماضى التام
Had + obj. + been + PP.

- ♣ When had Sarah finished the report?
- When had the report been finished?

◆ Modal Verbs (فى حالة الأفعال الناقصة)
Will/Can/May/Should....+ obj. + be + PP.

- ♣ When will they reduce traffic congestion?
- When will traffic congestion be reduced?
- ♣ How much should they pay for the house?
- How much should be paid for the house?

♣ فى حالة وجود Who، تستخدم by فى نهاية السؤال المبني للمجهول

- ♣ Who discovered this island?
- Who was this island discovered by?

Exercises on Grammar**Choose the correct answer:**

1. We got out of the water and dried (himself – myself – ourselves – itself).
2. I am going to the shops to get (me – myself – himself – herself) some tennis shoes.
3. I love you for (you – me – yourself – itself), not for your money.
4. The manager spoke to me (myself – themselves – her – herself).
5. The house (itself – it's – themselves – its) is nice, but the garden is very small.
6. I'll go and see the minister (him – his – himself – ourselves) if I have to.
7. I often like to spend time (of my own – by myself – by himself – by itself).
8. You can do that by (your own – alone – yourself – me). You don't have to ask for help.
9. These facts are unimportant in (themselves – itself – them – oneself), but if you put them together, they may mean more.
10. One has to learn to control (yourself – myself – oneself – itself).
11. I must have my watch (repairing – repairs – repair – repaired).
12. I'll have someone (decorate – decorated – decorating – decorates) my flat.
13. She got someone (paint – painted – to paint – painting) the house.
14. She is having the computer (to fix – fixes – fixed – fix).
15. We are going to have the carpenter (make – to make – made – makes) some shelves for us.
16. I think you should have your doctor (looking – look – to look – looked) at that cut on your arm. It looks serious.
17. We got our neighbours (look – looking – to look – looked) after our dog while we were away.
18. Have your friend (called – to call – calling – call) me if he has any other questions.
19. We need to have our computer (checked – checking – to check – check) out for viruses.
20. I had to have my digital camera (fixing – to fix – fixes – fixed) after I dropped it in the water.
21. They had it (to do – done – doing – does) by the same person who decorated their old house
22. I had my car (servicing – to service – serviced – service) a fortnight ago
23. They couldn't (get – have – make – do) anyone to fix their burst pipes
24. He (has had – had – is having – will have) tickets sent to his home address yesterday
25. She didn't have time to get to the shops and (get her film developed – develop her film – the film is developed – developing the film).
26. Does your tooth still hurt? Yes, I have to get a dentist (to look – look – looking – looks) at it soon.
27. Have your assistant (send – sent – sending – to send) these letters immediately!
28. We usually (make – get – have – help) the bedroom redecorated every two years.
29. Sarah isn't making her own wedding dress; she (is having – has had – had had – was having) it made by a designer in Italy.
30. Have you ever had anything (to steal – stole – stolen – stealing) from your house?

31. Your hair is too long. You need to have it (cut – cuts – cutting – to cut).
32. I'm going to do my food shopping online and I'm going to have the food (delivering – delivered – t deliver – delivers) to my house.
33. If you can't see properly, you should (have – make – do – take) your eyes tested.
34. Are they going to paint the kitchen themselves or are they going to have it (painting – paint – painted – to paint)?
35. We always get our clothes (washed – to wash – washing – washes).
36. I (get - had - have – will have) my teeth checked yesterday.
37. Ali is getting his car (repaired – repairing – to repair – repairs).
38. Did you have your meal (to prepare – preparing – prepared – prepares)? –No, I didn't have it prepared. I prepared it myself.
39. Fareeda had the dentist (to pull - pull – pulling – pulled) out her bad tooth.
40. The park manager wants to (make – do – help – have) the plants watered every day.
41. Lamia will have some workmen (to decorate - decorate – decorating – decorated) her house.
42. The PE (physical education) teacher had us (running – runs - run – have run) around the playground 4 times.
43. If you don't know how to use the computer, (get – have – make – wait) your older brother to help you.
44. How often do you get your teeth (checked – check – checking – checks) at the dentist's clinic?
45. We are eating in a restaurant tonight because my parents (have – were having - are having – has) the kitchen painted.
46. Ali (gets – is getting – has – had) his eyes tested last week and now he needs to wear glasses.
47. Can I borrow your bike? I can't use mine because I (am having – was having – had had – to have) it repaired.
48. My mother usually gets me (tidying – tidied - to tidy – tidy) my room at the weekend.
49. Ali's homework was not very good, so the teacher had him (do – to do – doing – had done) it again.
50. The manager (had – made – got – get) a technician to install a new computer programme.
51. Peter is going to the stadium this afternoon. Let's get him (buy - to buy – buying – bought) some tickets for next week's match.
52. We don't always have our car (washing – to wash – washes – washed).
53. Ahmed (is having – would have - had – has had) his house painted last week.
54. My parents usually (get – have – make – let) someone to water the plants at the weekend.
55. Tarek has his photos (printing - printed – to print – prints)after he takes them.
56. When my cousins were in England, my uncle had some money (being sent – send - sent – was sent)to them.
57. I (have – am having – to have – let) my teeth checked twice a year.

58. Why (didn't – wasn't – hasn't – won't) I informed of the change of plan?
 59. Have my letters (to post – posting – posted – been posted)?
 60. When (was – were – did – were being) the ancient Egyptians build the Pyramids?
 61. Why have they never (been sent – did send – sent – to be sending) her a reply?
 62. What (is doing – does – is being done – has done) to reduce pollution?
 63. (Am I – Do I – Were I – Had I) have to pay this bill?
 64. What time will the meeting (hold – be holding – be held – to hold)?
 65. When (were – did – have been – had been) they send the e-mail?

Communication Skills: Asking for and giving facts

Asking for facts	Giving facts
I heard that the ancient Egyptians had illnesses that were similar to ours today. Is that correct/true?	It is possible that...
Could/Can you tell us something about what was eaten at this time?	It is a well-known fact that...
And is it true/right that they did not eat much meat?	We can be confident that...
Is it possible/Do you mean that only rich people ate meat?	We can't be sure of this, but...
And do we know/Can we tell if the ancient Egyptians had doctors?	What is certain is that...

Test on Unit 9

A- Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- She spent a considerable (mount – count – discount – amount) of money on clothes.
- 2- I have been working all day, but I feel as if I have (chained – achieved – charged – challenged) nothing.
- 3- (Annually – Manually – Gradually – Punctually), she realized that he wasn't telling her the truth.
- 4- The (ends – results – faults – salts) of the opinion poll showed that most women supported this action.
- 5- I've asked my neighbour to (water – alter – barter – enter) the plants while I'm away.
- 6- You should check the plant for any (impossible – incredible – visible – admirable) signs of disease.

- 7- Where (did the money hide – has the money hidden – was the money hidden – can the money hide)?
- 8- When (did the shopping do – will the shopping be done – can the shopping do – would the shopping do)?
- 9- Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have your old one (to fix – fixing – fixed – being fixed).
- 10- Can you help me (paint – painting – painted – to painting) my living room next weekend?
- 11- My mom always makes me (cleaning – to clean – clean -cleaned) up my room on Saturday mornings.
- 12- We had our landlord (fix – to fix – fixes - fixed) the broken window.
- 13- We got the computer guy (installing - to install - to have installed - install) the new software for us.
- 14- Your car engine is making some strange sounds. Why don't you have a mechanic (looking – looked – look – to look) at it?
- 15- We've got to get our neighbours (to stop – stop – stopping - stops) having loud parties every weekend.
- 16- The doctor is only allowing people who are family members (to visit – visit – visiting - visited) the patient.
- 17- The teacher had everyone (to write – written – write - wrote) a story about a special childhood experience.
- 18- Just wait here. I'll have someone (brought – brings – bring – to bring) your suitcases up to your room.
- 19- The students got the teacher (postpone – postponing - to postpone - postpones) their test until the following week.
- 20-Where did you get your car (to repair – repaired – repairing - repairs)? We need some work done on our Toyota and we're looking for a good mechanic.
- 21- Finding a cure for (cancer -fever – malaria – headaches) is one of the biggest challenges facing medical researchers today.
- 22-Unlike most systems, this one is very easy to (pull – dwell – fall – install).
- 23-They planned to build a highway to (link – sink – blink – stink) the two towns.
- 24-Some people will (earn – win - gain – blame) weight, no matter how hard they try to slim.
- 25-Firefighters took two hours to (release – please – destroy – pause) the driver from the wreckage.
- 26-The air is full of millions of (incurable – intolerable - invisible – invaluable) germs.
- 27-Exposure **التعرض** to the sun can accelerate **يعجل** the ageing (mission – task – work – process).
- 28- The kidney plays a vital role in the (removal – remedial – regional – residual) of waste products from the blood.
- 29-A red light is usually a (scandal - signal – seasonal – suicidal) for danger.
- 30- Impure drinking water is a/an (reason - cause – happening – event) of disease.

B- Reading Comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions:

A panic attack is a sudden feeling of terror. Usually it does not last long, but it may feel like forever. The cause can be something as normally uneventful as driving over a bridge or flying in an airplane. And it can happen even if the person has driven over many bridges or flown many times before.

A fast heartbeat, sweaty hands, difficulty breathing or a lightheaded feeling are signs of what is known as a panic disorder. The first appearance is usually between the ages of eighteen and twenty-

four. In some cases it develops after a tragedy, like the death of a loved one, or some other difficult situation.

In the United States, the National Institute of Mental Health says more than two million people are affected in any one-year period. The American Psychological Association says a panic disorder is two times more likely in women than men. And it can last anywhere from a few months to a lifetime.

Some people who suffer a panic attack develop a phobia, a deep fear of ever repeating the activity that brought on the attack. But experts say a panic disorder can be treated. Doctors might suggest anti-anxiety or antidepressant medicines. Talking to a counselor could help a person learn to deal with or avoid a panic attack. There are breathing methods, for example, that might help a person calm down.

A panic disorder is included among what mental health professionals call anxiety disorders. A study published last week reported a link between anxiety disorders and several physical diseases. It says these include thyroid disease, lung and stomach problems, arthritis, migraine headaches and allergic conditions.

Researchers at the University of Manitoba in Canada say that in most cases the physical condition followed the anxiety disorder. But, they say, exactly how the two are connected remains unknown.

Choose the correct answer:

1-The writer tells us that a panic disorder -----.

- a) is fatal b) is curable c) is incurable d) leads to death

2-The relationship between anxiety disorders and physical diseases-----.

- a) hasn't been established yet b) is quite known
c) does not exist at all d) affects two million people

3-The best title to this passage is:

- a) allergic conditions b) antidepressants
c) physical diseases d) mental and physical effects of panic

4-People who suffer from panic disorders should seek the help of -----.

- a) Surgeons b) researchers c) counselors d) paramedics

5- According to the passage, breathing methods might help a person -----.

- a) fly in a plane b) calm down
c) drive over a bridge d) avoid headaches

6-Panic disorders might develop after -----.

- a) an extremely sad event b) watching a football match
c) listening to a piece of music d) taking antidepressant medicines

Answer the following questions:

7-How long can a panic disorder last?

8-Why do you think more women than men have a panic disorder?

9-Find words in the passage which mean:

a) with nothing exciting or unusual happening

b) someone whose job is to help and support people with problems

10-What does the underlined word 'it' refer to?

C- Writing

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue between a father and his son about finding a job:

Dad : Congratulations! Now that you've got your BA, -----(1)-----?

Son : I wish I could travel abroad for a job.

Dad : Why don't you------(2)-----?

Son : It's become difficult to find a job here nowadays.

Dad : How about starting a small business of your own?

Son : But I don't ------(3)-----.

Dad : You can get a loan from the bank.

Son : ------(4)-----?

Dad : Yes, I think so. Your cousin, Ahmed, got one from Cairo Bank last year.

Son : Ok. ------(5)-----.

Dad : Good luck, my son.

Son : ------(6)-----.

Write an email of about 120 words to your English friend Robert, inviting him to visit Egypt.

Your name is Ahmed and your email address is: ahmedfawzy@gmail.com. Robert's email address is: roberwilliams@gmail.com

A) Translate into Arabic:

1-The food crisis is affecting over three billion people—almost half the world's population. The cause of the present crisis is food price inflation.

2-Protecting endangered species and cleaning lakes and seas has a positive effect on the environment.

B) Translate into English:

- 1- الذين يعيشون في المدن معرضون لأخطار التلوث البيئي أكثر ممن يعيشون في الريف.
- 2- لا بد من بذل المزيد من الجهود لحماية الأنواع النادرة من النباتات والحيوانات من الإنقراض.

**“Never stop and never sit!
Work hard and stay fit!
Success will come one day,
To those who dream and
never quit!”**